treats. Because of this the work is not systematic and is of a popular nature. It is necessarily unequal in value, being composed of the strong and the weak. For popular purposes it is enlightening and stimulating.

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Correlations of Mental Abilities. By BENJAMIN R. SIMPSON. New York: Teachers College, Columbia University, 1912. Pp. iv+122.

This monograph reports the results of an investigation into the interrelationships between certain mental traits, and the correlation between efficiency in certain functions and mental ability as measured by general social efficiency. The practical aim of the work was to find certain tests which might be used to determine the mental ability of applicants for various sorts of positions. The procedure followed was to administer several groups of tests, chosen so as to involve a variety of kinds of mental process, to two groups of adults. One of the groups consisted of seventeen graduate students and professors of Columbia University, and were regarded as possessing a degree of mental ability much above that of the average person. The second group was composed of twenty men who had not proven adequate to the task of providing for themselves, and were the occupants of an industrial home, or who occupied low-grade positions and were regarded by their associates as dull. The tests were designed to measure ability in selective thinking, memory, association, perception, motor control, and spatial discrimination.

The results show, first, that efficiency in these tests is closely related to the form of ability which determines one's station in the world—at least so far as academic attainment is a criterion. It would be well to compare a poor group, such as Simpson used, with a group of men who excelled in other than the academic field. In the second place, some of the tests differentiated much more clearly between the two groups and correlated more closely with the results as a whole than did others. The tests may be graded in value roughly in the order in which they are given above. Mental superiority appears most strikingly in those processes which involve abstract thought, while there is little significance in the simpler perceptual and motor activities.

The author compares his results with those of other investigators in the same field. In the main the results agree. This is the only

satisfactory study of its kind with adults, and is probably more satisfactory than other similar investigations with children. The results seem to substantiate the author's belief that tests such as these may well be used to distinguish at least the grosser differences in mental ability.

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Prehistoric Man. By W. L. H. DUCKWORTH, M.A., M.D., Sc.D. Cambridge, 1912. Pp. viii+156. With 28 illustrations, an index, and an excellent bibliography.

Dr. Duckworth divides his book into six chapters.

Chap. i is "The Precursors of Palaeolithic Man." In these 16 pages *Pithecanthropus erectus* and *Homo heidelbergensis* are discussed.

Chap. ii deals with "Palaeolithic Man" and is 42 pages in extent. This is an exceptionally able chapter. Successively the data concerning the following palaeolithic human remains are presented, and discussed: Taubach, Krapina, Jersey, La Chapelle-aux-Saints, *Homo mousterensis hauseri*, La Ferrassie, Forbes Quarry, Serrania de Ronda, Grimaldi, Baradero, Monte Hermoso, Combe Capelle, and Galley Hill. Nowhere else will one find such a study of the outstanding characteristics of all these palaeolithic remains. It is not possible to do Dr. Duckworth justice in the few words allowed for review of this chapter; but earlier, historically, is noted the type having tall, heavy physique, and small flattened brain-box; then followed one of lower stature, less bulk and weight, but with larger though still flattened brain-box; and last appeared the man with more slender and straighter legs, and with increased stature, but with the new characteristic of enlarged, elevated brain-box, developing chin and jaw—both the latter reduced in size.

Chap. iii, entitled "Alhnial Deposits and Caves," is 21 pages in length. The data presented are the geological setting of the important finds discussed in the first chapters.

Chap. iv, of 26 pages, is entitled "Associated Animals and Implements" and presents the artifacts and the animal remains found associated with the fossil remains discussed in the first two chapters. It is not possible to gain a clear idea of the great duration of man on earth from evidence the author presents in this chapter; so after presenting analytically the evidence pro and con he leaves the reader to come to his own conclusions in the matter. Diagrammatic schemes are presented which greatly assist by visualizing many relevant data.